

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inextinguishable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea (the first concluded with a western power), I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

The Sugar Differential.

The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1873 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Bering sea and the contiguous north Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

The Mosquito Incident.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Mosquito incident, in which is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1850 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government.

Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain.

For some months one, and during part of the time two of our naval ships have been stationed at blue fields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the government at Managua expelled from its territory 12 or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrances of this government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and notwithstanding our repeated demands it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while being pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadoran port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterward demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political and discharged all the accused except one Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadoran authorities had been demanded.

The Mora Claim.

The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject, which has been laid before the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries, except the Mora claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment as stipulated, and of course it could not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made, and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Saponia under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 4, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrate that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

The suppression of the Matafua insurrection by the powers and the subsequent banishment of the leader and 11 other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued, and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island, Upolu, headed in Anna, the western district, by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua, the eastern district, by other leaders. The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the government's troops up to the very doors of Apia. The king again appealed to the powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuaans to apparent subjection, not, however, without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission.

The present government has utterly failed to correct it indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

Treasury Receipts.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,498.99, and its expenditures to \$442,605,768.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,803,269.88. There was a decrease of \$15,

952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893.

There was collected from customs \$131,818,350.62 and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$92,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,086, being \$146,657,625 less during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379,795,536, being \$64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,836,530.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$55,259,350.25; on manufactured tobacco, \$28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, \$31,414,786.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$892,140,372, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,898,091, as against \$105,640,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,119, as against \$21,174,381 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were \$13,296,552, and the exports were \$50,431,265.

It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,327,748.44, and its expenditures \$444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,773,888, as against \$2,204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings, was \$1,672,093,429, or \$24.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$4,618,177.55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,988. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,653.75 fine ounces at a cost of \$8,715,321.52, an average cost of \$0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 163,674,652.55 fine ounces, which cost \$155,931,002.25, the average price per fine ounce being \$0.92244.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1873, is \$421,776,408, of which \$78,109,739 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$38,331,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and \$5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

The Army.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 55,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting, and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

Though the forces of the department of the east have somewhat increased, more than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interests of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of localities.

While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men, the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition. While no considerable increase in the army is, in my judgment, demanded by recent events, the policy of seacoast fortification, in the prosecution of which we have been so deeply engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now made at least equal to the legal strength. Measures taken by the department during the year, as indicated, have already considerably augmented the effective force, and the secretary of war presents a plan, which I recommend to the consideration of congress, to attain the desired end.

It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have hitherto delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as congress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns of large caliber already on hand, to which addition should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343.

In recognition of the long and distinguished service of the militia of the several states, I have directed that the militia of the several states be recognized as the militia of the United States.

Millionaire Walters' Will.

TOWSON, Md., Dec. 4.—The will of the late William Walters was filed here late yesterday afternoon. The principal point in the will is the disposal of the art gallery and its contents. The gallery and works of art are left to his son and daughter, Harry W. Walters and Mrs. Jennie Delano, with the request that it be kept intact, and that the interest of one be kept to the other. The estate is valued at all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. With the exception of several small bequests to relatives, and \$10,000 to the Maryland Institute of Instruction, the estate is left to be divided between the son and daughter.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believed him perfectly honorably in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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HORRORS OF ARMENIA.

Refugees from the Stricken Villages Arrive at Athens.

FIRST REPORTS FULLY CONFIRMED.

Men Who Were Eye Witnesses of the Monstrous Atrocities Committed by Turkish Soldiers Relate Their Terrible Experiences to a Newspaper Man.

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 4.—The Associated Press representative yesterday met twenty Armenian refugees who arrived here from Armenia, after a journey full of hardships and suffering, and through an interpreter questioned the unfortunate refugees concerning the terrible events which occurred in Armenia and of which they had in a number of cases been eye witnesses. With every mark of horror and indignation the Armenians told the interpreter of the scenes they had witnessed. Several Armenian women made their escape from the villages with the party which has arrived here, but when near Erzeroum they died from the effects of saler wounds inflicted upon them before their escape.

For about eighteen months, the refugees say, the province of Sassoun has been surrounded by Turkish troops, and nobody has been allowed to enter it or to leave. About four months ago the Turkish authorities learned that the inhabitants of Yartemis—a village outside the frontier of Sassoun, were sending for the necessities of life to the village of Dalvoriz. Such communication between the two villages being prohibited, the Turks massacred nearly all the inhabitants of Yartemis.

One of the refugees, a man named Khadjik, states that his uncle and aunt were among the killed, the latter being violated previous to being put to death. An Armenian priest named Keront was killed for refusing to celebrate Turkish rites in his church at Yartemis. The village contained 325 Armenian houses before the Turks attacked it, but when the fugitives left only twenty-five houses remained standing.

The Turkish commander sent twelve soldiers into Dalvoriz in order to learn what had occurred. The Armenians, filled with indignation at the atrocities committed by the Turks at Yartemis, attacked this detachment of Turkish soldiers and put them all to death. The Turkish commander determined upon avenging this in the most bloody manner possible. The guns kept up a continuous fire upon Dalvoriz until practically not one stone was left standing upon another.

Selo, the boy of Litzoun, a Kurd, with a detachment of Kurdish cavalry, went with the Turkish soldiers to the village of Sema and forcibly took the Armenian priest from his church after disgustingly defiling the sacred vessels and the priest's hands. They then bound him on a donkey, which they drove a distance of a few yards. The soldiers then fired at the priest and killed him and the beast he was bound to. In the same village the Turkish soldiers entered an Armenian house and violated a woman and her daughter, the latter being 14 years old. From this village Selo forcibly took eight Armenian girls and sent them to his harem at Litzoun.

Further atrocities were committed by the Turks at the village of Kellehuzen. Before dawn this place was surrounded by soldiers, and while the inhabitants were still asleep it was set on fire. The brutal soldiers entered the residence of a man named Arakel, who was asleep with his wife, and tortured them both in a terrible manner with red hot irons.

At Kellehuzen the soldiers killed the Armenian priest, Margosy, who, with twenty other inmates of a house, was burned to death, the soldiers preventing anybody from escaping from the burning dwelling. The chief of the village of Cheneg was captured by the soldiers and bound to his two daughters. All three were scalded to death with boiling water.

A detachment of twenty-five regulars of the Turkish cavalry, after committing inexpressible horrors at the village of Sebhank, went to the village school and ravished the girls found there. The cavalrymen then devastated the building.

Ibo Bey, a notorious Kurd brigand of the village of Bjiliron, and a colonel in the regular army, went with a detachment of Turkish troops to the Armenian village of Bahlou, drove out the men, collected all the female children of Bahlou together, about 200 in all, and after ravishing them they killed them all with guns and swords.

The number of villages devastated in this manner is said to be over thirty-two.

Monks' Deaths.

TOWSON, Md., Dec. 4.—The will of the late William Walters was filed here late yesterday afternoon. The principal point in the will is the disposal of the art gallery and its contents. The gallery and works of art are left to his son and daughter, Harry W. Walters and Mrs. Jennie Delano, with the request that it be kept intact, and that the interest of one be kept to the other. The estate is valued at all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. With the exception of several small bequests to relatives, and \$10,000 to the Maryland Institute of Instruction, the estate is left to be divided between the son and daughter.

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IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

An Income Tax Repealer Introduced in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The assembling of the United States senate was attended with the usual scenes of well filled galleries and senatorial greeting which marks the opening of a session of congress. It was devoid of dramatic incident, however, as the reading of the president's message consumed two hours, and was the only business of importance transacted beyond the presentation of several resolutions calling for information concerning the recent issue of bonds, the use of federal troops at the Chicago strike, and as to Armenian and Chinese atrocities. These brought out no debate, however, and the interest of the day centered in the president's message. It was listened to with attention, although it brought out no demonstration of approval or otherwise from the senators or spectators.

The opening of the short session in the house was picturesque in its way, but devoid of interesting features. The galleries were crowded and half the desks on the floor were smothered with flowers. The leaders on both sides got enthusiastic receptions from their respective partisans, the appearance of Speaker Crisp, ex-Speaker Reed, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Burrows being the signal for long and loud outbursts. The first bill introduced into the house was one by Mr. Bartlett, Dem., of New York, to repeal the income tax provisions of the tariff law. Mr. Curtis, of New York, introduced a bill to restrict the appointment of cadets to West Point and the Naval academy. Seven new members were sworn in, and after a long wait the president's message was read. Although listened to attentively, it was concluded without a single mark of approval or disapproval. The death of the late Representative Wright, of Pennsylvania, was then announced, whereupon the house, as a mark of respect, adjourned.

Court Martial Sentence Overruled.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.—Judge Robert W. Hughes, in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of D. B. Sayre, clerk to Naval Paymaster McCann, who was found guilty by court martial recently of embezzling \$2,000, and sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and loss pay except \$10 per month during imprisonment, and he then dishonorably discharged. Judge Hughes decided that the court martial had no power in time of peace to inflict infamous punishments. Sayre is discharged from custody under the imprisonment sentence, but the order will not be signed until the 14th, to give counsel time to take other action in the case.

Fellows Refuses to Produce His Books.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The trial of Colonel John R. Fellows, district attorney of the city and county of New York, upon charges of neglect of duty, was begun before Governor Flower's commissioner, ex-Senator John J. Lennon, of Kingston. There are over 800 specific charges against him. Mr. Phillips, counsel for the German-American Union, produced evidence tending to show Colonel Fellows' negligence in collecting forfeited recognizances. Mr. Phillips claimed they had sixty cases where \$50,000 worth of bail had been forfeited and only a few thousands collected. Colonel Fellows refused to produce the books of his office, stating that they would show the names of persons indicted, but not yet arrested.

To Advance the Price of Coal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The sales agents of the anthracite coal companies held an adjourned meeting, and, acting with the consent of their presidents, to whom the matter was referred after last Tuesday's meeting, decided to restrict production during the month of December to one-half of their mining capacity. This will be between 2,500,000 and 2,600,000 tons. They also decided to advance tide-water prices.

A Monster Hot Air Balloon.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.—The largest hot air balloon ever built in America was completed here yesterday. It is 110 feet high and 75 feet in diameter when inflated. It is named "City of Norfolk." Professor O'Dell will make an ascension with it this afternoon, and make the first attempt at the world's record to cut loose three parachutes, each with a man attached. Great interest centers in the hazardous feat.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsville, Ind., says: "I have been in a distressed condition for three years from nervousness, weakness of the stomach, dyspepsia and indigestion until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which did me more good than any \$50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely medicine; a few bottles of it have cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world." Warranted the most wonderful stomach and nerve cure ever known. Sold by J. E. Mills, Middletown, N. Y.

Lexow Investigation Resumed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Renewed interest was attached to the reopening of the Lexow committee's session yesterday by the fact that Father Ducey was among the auditors. Last month he received a letter from Archbishop Corrigan commanding him not to attend any further hearings. The principal witness of the day was Michael Ryan, who declined to answer questions relative to his connection with green goods men. As he left the stand he was arrested for contempt of court.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need a special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of headache, Constipation, and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at McMonagle & Rogers Drug store.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at McMonagle and Rogers' Drug Store.

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OATES VERSUS KOLB.

The Populist Claimant Talks Very Aggressively.

GOVERNOR OATES IS DETERMINED.

If Kolb Carries Out His Threat to Send Messages to the Legislature, Signing Himself Governor, He Will Meet with Determined and Vigorous Opposition.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 4.—The gubernatorial feud has not altogether quieted, and there are still possibilities of trouble ahead if the declarations of Governor Oates and Captain Kolb, the claimant to the office, are carried into action.

In an authorized interview Captain Kolb said: "I shall stay here with my cabinet and continue to be the rightful governor of Alabama. I shall issue messages to the legislature; shall recommend legislation and call upon the legislature to pass a contest law, and if they do not I will convene an extra session after they have departed. I am determined to obtain control of the state government, which has been entrusted to my care by the voice of the people at the polls or I will bite the dust in the attempt."

"I have twice been elected governor, and I believe that the people who elected me will insist upon it if it has to be obtained by revolution. There were 200,000 of my friends in the city Saturday, who would have followed my command; I advised against bloodshed, because I first wish to exhaust every peaceable means to gain the desired end. I withdrew from the state house grounds Saturday because I saw that if I had spoken and been arrested my followers would have resisted by force of arms, and innocent lives would have been sacrificed in the struggle."

Speaking of his opponent Governor Oates said: "As long as he contents himself with merely calling himself governor I will humor him and pay no attention to him, but if he attempts to establish a dual government, to send messages to the legislature signing himself governor, and interfering in public affairs I will put a stop to it. The very first step in the direction of the organization of a force of men for the avowed purpose of resisting the existing government will be crushed immediately, and I will arrest every man engaged in it."

"In my first message to the legislature I shall recommend the passage of a contest law, for which there is such a demand by the Kolbits, and I think it will be passed. It cannot in the very nature of things be a retroactive law, however, to go back and investigate Kolb's election, because the session of the legislature is limited by the constitution to fifty days, and it will have adjourned before the investigation could be made."

Mr. Manning, a Populist member of the legislature, declared that the Kolbits will exhaust all peaceful means, and then, if necessary, resort to revolution to secure control of the state government. More conservative residents do not attach much importance to Kolbit threats.

A Bill to Suppress Kolb.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 4.—A bill was introduced in the house by Representative Knight, of Hale, which is intended to put a stop to Kolb's performances and prevent all possible danger of a dual government. Briefly the bill makes it a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person to take the oath of office and attempt to discharge the duties of such office without first having been declared elected thereto by the person or body having authority to so declare the result. It makes the penalty for violating any of its provisions a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$10,000, and the offender shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the state for not more than twenty five years. There is little doubt that the bill will become a law.

Cars Plunge Into Lake Champlain.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Train No. 4 of the Delaware and Hudson railroad was derailed one mile and a half north of Port Henry. The tender, mail and express and baggage cars went into Lake Champlain. One end of the smoker was also thrown into the water, while the emigrant and passenger cars remained on the bank, and the drawing room car was only partially derailed. Richard Quinn, of Ballston, N. Y., an express messenger, and Mail Agent Rouse, of Rouse Point, N. Y., were drowned. Others were slightly injured.

Lexow Investigation Resumed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Renewed interest was attached to the reopening of the Lexow committee's session yesterday by the fact that Father Ducey was among the auditors. Last month he received a letter from Archbishop Corrigan commanding him not to attend any further hearings. The principal witness of the day was Michael Ryan, who declined to answer questions relative to his connection with green goods men. As he left the stand he was arrested for contempt of court.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

Electric Bitters.

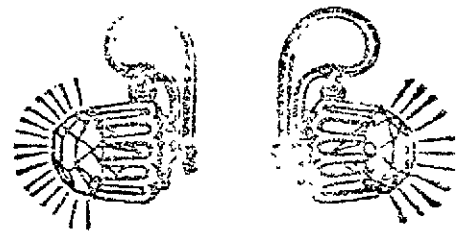
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need a special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system

Hungry Leather.

The natural food of leather is oil. Hard and stiff leather is soft in a minute with

Vacuum Leather Oil.

50c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it. A word with each can. For pamphlet, free "How to Tell Care of LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO. Rochester, N. Y.



D. C. DUSENBERRY & SON.

For the Holiday Season.

1893-1895.

We show a complete stock in

Diamonds, Watches, Sterling Silverware,

Clocks, Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Cut Glass,

CANES, UMBRELLAS,

Pocket-books, Art Goods, etc. We have a large stock of DIAMONDS that we sell 15 per cent. less than present market value. Call and see what we have to offer you. Repairing promptly and neatly done.

D. C. DUSENBERRY & SON,

114 NORTH ST., - MIDDLETOWN.

Florentine Statuary!

The identical pair that took first prize at the World's Fair and many others, now on sale. These

Beautiful Works of Art make the finest Christmas Presents. Every one invited to call and see them. Prices are extremely low.

CAST YOUR EYE at our window display, and you will see something that will astonish you.

C. J. GIERING,

7 NORTH ST. - MIDDLETOWN.

B. F. GORDON,

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver, 55 North St., Opp. Press Office

SPECIATIES.

Set and Unset Diamonds,

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND

Artistic Cut Glass.

Fine Watch and Jewelry repairing. Letter and Monogram Engraving in the latest style of the art.

B. F. GORDON.

TO LET.

Two cottages, of six rooms each, with city water, \$10 per month.

Who's house, of six rooms, with barn on same premises, \$12 per month.

Four rooms, first floor, half a block from trolley line, \$6 per month.

Three rooms, 21 floor, 196 East Main street, \$7 per month.

APPLY TO

THEO. L. REEVE,

Real Estate and Insurance, 10 East Main street, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Farm of 140 acres, four miles from Middletown. Good buildings first class land, well watered; for the next ten days we will offer this farm at a bargain. Will take Middletown property in part payment.

ALSO

Farm of 48 acres, two and one half miles from Middletown very cheap.

E. E. CONKLING,

SUCCESSOR TO DOLSON & CONKLING.

LAPSES OF IDENTITY.

PEOPLE WHO STRANGELY DISAPPEAR FOR LONG PERIODS.

When They Reappear to Their Friends, They Have No Memory of Their Wanderings—Cases of a Timorist and a Lawyer Related by Dr. Osborne.

A paper entitled "People Who Drop Out of Sight," by Dr. A. E. Osborne, superintendent of a home for children at Eden Ellen, Cal., was read at a recent meeting of the Medico-Legal society at the Academy of Medicine, New York. After speaking of mysterious disappearances in general and the usual inability to account for them the paper gave several instances which the author said happened to persons and under circumstances well known to him.

The first case was that of a man of middle age, "in rugged health and free from any inherited neuropathic taint." He was a plumber by trade and lived in a town near Philadelphia. He was a person and was neither overworked nor the victim of business troubles. His family life was harmonious, and he had no bad habits. The Sunday on which he disappeared he had been in the house all day, reading and playing with his children. About 4 o'clock he got up from the lounge on which he lay, changed his house jacket for an ordinary business coat and told his wife he was going out for a short walk. He stepped into the street and suddenly disappeared, as if he had vanished into air.

Although a conspicuous figure in the town, and although the streets were crowded, he was seen by nobody. His absence continuing, the next day an exhaustive search was made for him. But nothing could be learned. There was absolutely no trace of him, either in the town or in the surrounding country. In due course the business was disposed of and the family moved to Chicago, giving up all hope of finding a clue to the man's disappearance.

One day two years later a number of men were working at their trade in a tinshop in one of the far southern states. Suddenly one of them dropped his work and clasped his hands to his head.

"My God!" he cried, looking about dazedly, "where am I? How did I get here? This isn't my shop! Where am I? What does it mean?"

His companions were at first disposed to laugh, but when they saw the man's changed expression, the beads of sweat on his brow and his nervous twitchings they knew he was not drunk, but under the influence of some great emotion. They spoke to him, but he insisted that the name they called him by was not his. At last he made his way to the boss of the shop and tried to explain about his family and his business in the north. The boss was incredulous. He knew the man as a wandering tinsmith who had drifted into the town seeking work at his trade and whom he had employed. He had proved to be a trustworthy and skilled workman, and no further inquiry had been made.

"Under a fictitious name," Dr. Osborne says in his paper, "the man had been paid. He remembered nothing of the past during his period of employment, but at last a dim recollection had come to him of that fateful Sunday—his rising to go out, his promise to return soon—and then all was a blank. He had no money, although he had worked steadily in his shop and had received good wages. At the last accounts I had of him he was at Chicago, living his normal life. Somewhat mystified over his realization of the strange freak in which he figured, although feeling well and apparently in mental balance, he realizes that he has been the central figure in some overstrange mental phenomenon quite mysterious enough to make him at times doubt his sanity."

Dr. Osborne's second case he speaks of thus: "A similar case occurred to a resident of another town near Philadelphia. This man, whom we shall designate as X, was a lawyer, a prominent politician—a former member of congress, I believe—a man of fine oratorical powers and of brilliant attainments."

"One day he got up from his desk, leaving his lawbooks open at the page he had been consulting, and stepped outside for a few moments. He disappeared. In due course vigorous search was instituted, reservoirs and streams were dragged for his body on the presumption that he had committed suicide, and, in short, all the means that money and influence would put into operation were employed, but in vain. Not the slightest clue was obtained. His domestic affairs were well known to be most happy. He was abstemious in his habits and more devoted to his profession than to society. The hue and cry of promiscuous flight was dispelled by the disordered state of his unlocked desk, over which were scattered papers and a mass of unfinished work. His accounts were all right, and among his papers were found unopened checks amounting to several thousand dollars.

"After several months had passed word came through official channels that X was in Australia and had applied to a representative of our government there to establish his identity and procure means for his transportation home. It was some time before his family were fully satisfied of his existence in that far-off country under such startling circumstances—broken in health, penniless and unable to give a definite account of how he got there.

"X finally established his identity. His passage money was forwarded, and in due season he arrived in this country. He went direct to his former home, and after a short period of recuperation took up the practice of his profession and was, as he has continued to be up to the last information I have had of him, his former normal self. How he had disappeared he was unable to say. He knew nothing until 'he came to himself' aboard a steamer bearing an Australian port."

COTTOLENE

You Will

never need another dose of Dyspepsia Medicine after a meal, if your food is cooked with **Cottolene**, the new vegetable shortening, instead of lard. **Cottolene** aids the digestive powers—lard destroys them, which will you choose? The genuine **Cottolene** is identified by this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
CHICAGO, and
Produce Exchange, New York.

HORTON & MCBURNEY.

DRESS GOODS!

WE PLACE ON SALE, TO-DAY, TWO CASES OF

The Celebrated Jamestown Dress Goods

The very best values on the market; all the newest styles and colorings at the lowest prices

CORSETS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR—SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

HORTON & MCBURNEY,
No. 27 West Main street, — Middletown.

PARLOR STOVES.

World's Argand Double Heater. Sterling Stoves, best in the market. Splendid Oil Heaters. Don't purchase before examining our stock.

SPOONER & AYRES.
40 North St., — Middletown.

Wet Weather Shoes

a: the needs of to-day, and I have prepared to satisfy the demand. I have Shoes that will keep your feet dry and

RUBBERS

to fit any shape of shoe. Ladies can get a pair of Acid Fast Rubbers at my store that will not fall off in the mud.

RUBBER BOOTS

for the smallest child or the largest man a

J. G. HARDING'S,
25 West Main street,
Middletown, N. Y.

NEW IDEA.

We are selling plenty of goods. Look at what we have and you will say that we ought to sell lots.

Millinery and Cloaks

for ladies, misses and children.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS AND SHIRT WAISTS

Corsets, Muslin and Merino Underwear, and lots of other goods too numerous to mention. We are selling these goods at the lowest possible prices. P. S.—We have a full line of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

M. KATZINGER, COR. NORTH AND W. MAIN STS.

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

FARMERS.
Don't Be Humbugged.

Don't pay extravagant prices for a range when you can buy a better article for less money. Don't let the peddler manage so as to break the stove you already have. Don't be deceived by any breakage test, but try them for thirty days before signing a note or paper.

Where will your note be placed after you have signed it?

Where will you get repairs for your range?

Where guarantee is best, ours or the firm in some distant state?

Look at our Steel Range before purchasing, and save from 15 to 20 per cent.

CEO. A. SWALM & SON,
No. 18 NORTH STREET.

Additions and Attractions to Our Stock of Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, and Linoleums.

Every department of our storeroom filled with bargains at the prices. No doubt the reader knows if he wants a Traveling Bag of any kind or description, or a Trunk of the best make, that he or they would come to the Carpet Bag Factory to find them.

Matthews & Co., 79, 81, 83 North St. MIDDLETOWN.

RESTORED MANHOOD

DR. MOTT'S NEVER-FAILING PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases, such as Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Yoniflor Errors, Mental Weakness, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Loss of Manhood and Infertility. With every 25¢ order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at 25¢ per box, 5 boxes for \$1.25. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati, O.

A FORTUNE AT CARDS.

IT WAS WON BY JOHN SCOTT, THE "GENTLEMAN GAMBLER."

His Winnings at White's, in London, in the Last Century Exceeded \$5,000,000 Though Illiterate, He Was a Man of the Most Precise Methods.

Of all the gentlemen gamblers of the close of the eighteenth century in England a single one is noted for the immensity and the regularity of his winnings. This was John Scott, who, being a penniless captain, wound up his career as a millionaire general. On the subject of the campaigns he conducted history is silent, but contemporary London was full of talk of his marvelous luck with dice and cards, and the marital misfortunes of his later life gave more material for the gossips.

Writing to Richard Bentley, from Arlington street, on Feb. 25, 1755, Horace Walpole says:

"The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has flitted away his whole fortune at hazard. He'd other night exceeded what was lost by the late Duke of Bedford, having at one period of the night (though he recovered the greatest part of it) lost £32,000. The citizens put on their double channel pumps and trudged to St. James street in expectation of seeing judgment on White's—angels, with flaming swords, and devils flying away with diceboxes, like the prints in Sadler's hermits. Sir John lost this immense sum to a Captain Scott, who at present has nothing but a few debts and his commission."

Sir John Bland, to conclude here the history of that luckless dicer, shot himself dead after losing the last of his fortune in Kippax park.

Captain John Scott was of that branch of the numerous Scott family of which Sir Walter was a member, and his ancestor in the thirteenth century was that famous chemist, Michael Scott, who won the name of Wizard. A later Scott distinguished himself in the time of Charles II by marrying, when he was himself only 14 years old, a lady who was three years his junior. The bride was Mary, countess of Buccleuch, in her own right the richest heiress in Scotland. The marriage was a secret one, and none of the friends and few of her family were informed of it until the day after. The youthful bridegroom did not profit greatly by this match, for his bride died at 13. Her sister Anne, who succeeded to her titles and estates, made a marriage with the pet son of Charles II, Monmouth, and had a numerous family.

It was 40 years later, or about 1750, that young John Scott, son of the Laird of Scott's Tarvet, entered King George's army. Two years later he was in London and in the midst of the most reckless set of spendthrifts, rakes and gamblers that English society has ever known. Sir John Bland was only one of a thousand rich young Englishmen who threw away his fortune over the gaming table at White's. The one historic loser of that era was Charles James Fox, Pitt's rival. Fox gambled away, all told, no less than \$5,000,000. Scott was the very antipodes of Fox. When he died, at a ripe old age, he left a fortune as great as that with which Fox had begun, and every penny of it had been won at the gaming table. Fox was a ripe scholar. Scott was almost illiterate. Fox said that losing was the next greatest pleasure to winning. Scott never lost, or so rarely that it did not affect the serenity of his career as a winner. Fox would go home in the morning after a night in which he had gambled away \$10,000 or £20,000 and immediately lose himself in a study of Sophocles or Aeschylus. Scott, like the sensible fellow he was, would button his coat over the portmanteau in which he carried away winnings of an equal or even greater amount and immediately go to bed so as to be fresh for play in the evening.

When Scott found himself in London, and amid the wild young men of his era, he determined that gaming was his only chance of getting money. When he engaged himself to throw a series of mains with Sir John Bland, he had, as a few debts and his commission. His shrewdness taught him that there was nothing in doing, at which a stupid man has as good a chance as a bright one, and so he speedily gave up hazard and applied himself to whist, at which game heaven fights on the side of the skillful player. Never in the history of play did men gamble for such high stakes as Scott and his victims did at White's between 1753 and 1780. Scott's system was an exceedingly simple one. He gave himself the best of it in every possible way. He never went to the gaming table unless his head and his stomach were in the very best order. He never lost his composure or his good nature for an instant. He played a perfectly fair and honorable game, and at first he made it a rule never to play for more than a fixed sum, which he could afford to lose. He won so steadily that it wasn't long before he was prepared to risk any sum which even the wealthiest or the most reckless of his adversaries would venture to propose.

A story which illustrates capitally Scott's patience in the face of hard luck has been preserved. One night, while he was at the card table, news was brought to him that his wife, the first Mrs. Scott, had given birth to a girl. "Ah," he said, "I shall have to double my stakes to make a fortune for this young lady."

But in a few hours he was £8,000 to the bad. Retaining his invariable serenity, he said he was sure of his luck returning, and at 7 a. m. he went home the winner of £15,000. That's the sort of play that went on at White's night after night during the years that John Scott was winning the largest fortune ever accumulated by a gentleman gambler.—Exchange.

THE SEA

of Sick Headache and Bowels.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure perfectly. They regulate the stomach, bowels—mildly, gently, naturally.

With these tiny Pellets, the smallest made and the pleasantest to take, there's a peculiar strengthening and tonic effect on the lining membranes of the intestines, so that their *slip insides*. They prevent, relieve, and permanently cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick or Biliary Headaches, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, and every liver, stomach, and bowel disorder.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

One of the most *valuable* uses to deal with is Catarrh of the *only* medicine that will cure it, and brach, is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. So small is the chance of failure that the makers guarantee it in the worst cases.

LOCATIONS OF FIRE ALARM BOXES
For the information of our readers we publish below a complete list of the numbers and locations of all the fire alarm boxes in this city:

- 14—Wickham ave., Cor. Prince, O. & W. R. R.
- 15—North street and Low avenue, hat shops.
- 16—North street and York street, shoe shop.
- 17—Railroad ave. and Montgomery St.
- 18—Grand avenue and Prince street.
- 19—Wickham avenue and corner Liberty street.
- 20—West Main street, corner West street.
- 21—North street, corner Wickham avenue.
- 22—James and Henry streets.
- 23—North and John streets, Erie crossing.
- 24—Lake avenue and West street.
- 25—W. Main street, corner Monahan avenue.
- 26—State Hospital.
- 27—Prospect street and Highland avenue.
- 28—Fulton and Mill streets, hat shops.
- 29—High and Hanford streets.
- 30—Canal street, condenser.
- 31—Mulberry and Fulton streets.
- 32—Fulton street and East avenue.
- 33—Academy and Houston avenues.
- 34—E. Main street and Railroad avenue.
- 35—E. Main street, foot of Orchard street.
- 36—Academy avenue and Genoa street.
- 37—Myrtle and Prospect avenues.
- 38—Grant street and Sprague avenue.
- 39—Franklin Square.

MIDDLETOWN TIME CARD.

The following is the time of departure of passenger trains from Middletown stations including New York, and continuing until further notice:

N. Y. L. E. & W. RAILROAD.

EAST BOUND.

| | JAMES ST. MAIN ST. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| No. 10, Chicago Express..... | 4:50 a. m. |
| No. 10, Buffalo Express..... | 5:10 " " |
| No. 10, Middletown Way..... | 6:24 " " |
| No. 10, Orange Co., G. M..... | 7:10 " " |
| No. 10, Monticello Express..... | 7:12 " " |
| No. 10, Del. Valley E. & G. M. P..... | 10:31 " " |
| No. 6, Way Main, G. (ex. Sunday)..... | 1:05 p. m. |
| No. 9, Chicago Express, T..... | 2:53 p. m. |
| No. 9, Way Main, G. (ex. Sunday)..... | 3:42 " " |
| No. 21, Erie Express..... | 7:12 " " |
| No. 21, Erie Local (Sun. only)..... | 8:25 a. m. |
| No. 21, Erie Local..... | 5:15 p. m. |
| No. 21, Erie Branch, arrive..... | 8:13 a. m. |
| No. 21, Erie Branch, arrive..... | 5:25 p. m. |

WEST BOUND.

| | 7:47 a. m. |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| No. 11, Erie Express..... | 10:35 a. m. |
| No. 11, Erie Local..... | 1:04 p. m. |
| No. 11, Erie Local..... | 3:40 " " |
| No. 11, Erie Local..... | 5:37 " " |
| No. 11, Erie Local..... | 6:30 " " |
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KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50 cent bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from Page One.

gished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major General John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

The Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals.

Eight years ago in my annual message I urged upon the congress as strongly as I could the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and creditable condition still exists.

The Postoffice Department.

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year.

The receipts of the department during the year amounted to \$75,080,479.04 and the expenditures to \$81,324,414.15.

The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist through out the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about \$5,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly \$1,125,000. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster general states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least 5 per cent in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year, depending upon the volume of receipts.

The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second class matter is 1 cent per pound while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspaper, periodical, and other publications. The extensions of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the postoffice department.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,865, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these 3,428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 65 over the preceding year.

Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than \$12,300,000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year 839 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,301,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 4,298. The value of these orders amounted to \$128,793,579.49, an increase of \$11,317,145.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,644,014.55.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,970. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$343,697. The messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$261,209.70, leaving a balance in favor of the government of \$82,487.30. There are now connected with the postoffice establishment 32,661 employees who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the postmaster general. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

The Navy Department.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress, and excepting the first class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission so that, unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least \$12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and 10 or 12 torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which, it is believed, is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first class battleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If no new contracts are

given out, contractors must disband their workmen, and their plants must lie idle. Battleships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least 3½ years from the date of the contract would be required for their completion. The secretary states that not more than 15 per cent of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats.

The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet.

Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not today a single gun that could be put upon the ships Paris or New York of the International Navigation Company or any other ship of our reserve navy.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this, the vital branch of the service, is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency.

I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle aged officers should, before their time of retirement, be permitted to reach a grade entitling them to active and important duty.

The Interior Department.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress.

The public land disposal during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,576.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 300,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjudicated.

THE FORESTS.—I fully indorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the government for a very small consideration is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

THE INDIANS.—Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports of their agent, have in many instances never been educated upon their allotments, and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are.

PENSIONS.—At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,552 over the number reported at the end of the previous year.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,804,461.03.

Civil Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doing out minor offices, and they are growing more and more anxious regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

Tariff Amendments.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff laws. It will in the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound, laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief, if not the only, obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports, and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people. Our new tariff policy is constantly supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of pre-conception not only to be a failure for general application, but to be a barrier to barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

The Bond Issue.

During the last month the gold re-

served in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as required, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium interest to be paid by the government could be less than 3 per cent.

Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not canceled, but are reissued and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an ever increasing chain in operation constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have, by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, added the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that any citizen would do if I omitted any effort to make to avert such a calamity. As long therefore as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

State Bank Issues.

The absolute divorce of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country.

This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations.

The secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national banknotes for each bank having circulation, and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one half of 1 per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund, and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented—any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision taxing the individual liability of stockholders to be retained, and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be

made a first lien on all its assets.

For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges there shall be imposed a tax of, say, one half of 1 per cent per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation.

It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than \$10; that each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

Exemption From Taxation.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in the congress and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 3.

Captain Howgate Again Indicted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The district grand jury yesterday presented two new indictments for embezzlement against Captain Henry W. Howgate, the former property and disbursing officer of the signal service bureau. One charges that Howgate embezzled \$11,500 on Oct. 15, 1879, and prior to his trial, on April 12, 1882, fled from the district. The other charges the embezzlement of two sums aggregating \$20,700 on Aug. 21, 1888. The original charge of forgery is ignored.

Accidentally Killed by Her Brother.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—Mary Williams, the 16-year-old daughter of Constable John Williams, residing near Williamstown, was accidentally killed by her brother John, aged 19. The young man was cleaning his gun, preparatory to a hunting trip, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. The charge entered the girl's left side, causing almost instant death.

Murdered by Moonshiners.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 4.—Murphy Pink was shot and killed from ambush by the notorious Moonshiner gang. He had informed upon them for illicit distilling. Officers are in pursuit, and more bloodshed is feared. This makes ten men they have murdered in the past three years.

Murderous Pugilist Sentenced.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—Dick Falls, the pugilist, who shot and killed James McCarthy in a saloon row last June, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sentenced to six years and six months in the state prison.

Foreigners Preparing to Defend Che Foo.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Che Foo says that the foreign residents of that city are preparing a defense against a possible Japanese attack. The Chinese at Che Foo have little confidence in the report that an armistice with Japan will shortly be arranged.

Honors to Wilson's Successor.

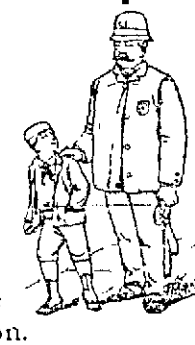
TRENTON, Dec. 4.—Hon. Alston G. Dayton, who was elected to congress this fall over William L. Wilson, author of the present tariff law, was the guest of the Republican club at a reception here last night.

Reversed a Verdict of Not Guilty.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 4.—In the case of the state against Lee, accused of murder, the Connecticut supreme court has, for the first time in the state's history, reversed a jury verdict of "not guilty" and ordered a new trial.

Easily Taken Up

Cod Liver Oil as it appears in Scott's Emulsion is easily taken up by the system. In no other form can so much fat-food be assimilated without injury to the organs of digestion.



Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites has come to be an article of every day use, a prompt and infallible cure for Coughs, Throat troubles, and a positive builder of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

LOOK!

Here is a chance for you to buy Good Clothing CHEAP, as our aim is to have a fresh stock each season. We offer you a big reduction in Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Clothing. Remember our goods are all new and latest styles. We don't mark our goods up and then mark them DOWN. No old shelf-worn goods. Call in and price our Overcoats and Suits and be convinced that our mark down sale is no humbug.

A. J. GAHILL - 34 NORTH STREET
One Price Clothier.

OUT IN THE GOLD AND WET.

your feet require comfortable protection. There is nothing in the world as good as

Mishawaka All Knit Wool Boots.

Three times as durable as any felt boot made. Watch for the trade mark BALL BAND IN RED. All others are imitations. The very best make of all kinds of Rubber Goods. Follow the footprint to

C. D. HANFORD'S,
43 North St.

The War in the East

did not prevent our getting a nice assortment of JAPANESE GOODS FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE.

We also have a VARIETY FROM GERMANY, FRANCE, ENGLAND, SWITZERLAND and AMERICA.

We advise an early selection, in fact urge it as our facilities will be taxed beyond their capacity within the next 30 days.

One price and that the lowest at the

ECONOMY STORE,

114 North St.

Dr. Haskell's Dyspepsia Tablets 25c.

Pure Liferose 3 cents a stick. Extract Witch Hazel, very best quality, pint bottles, 25 cents. Ripan's Tablets, 50 cent size, for dyspepsia and biliousness. Quarter pound bottle of Petroleum Jelly (sometimes mislabeled Vaseline) for 10 cents. Decker's Cough No More reduced to 20 cents a bottle. Best goods; lowest prices.

CHAMBERS' DRUG STORE

Next to Bull's Opera House, 21 W. Main St.

Furniture and Wall Paper

In making your selection, get something "new, able and useful, and JACOB GROH, East Main street, next to the Congregational Church, has just exactly what you want. Patent rockers, handsome rockers, beautiful camp chairs, comfortable upholstered chairs and all the useful and beautiful articles that go to make up the stock of a first class furniture store. All very cheap, as my expenses are but a fraction of North street dealers, and I give my customers the benefit. Remember the place.

JACOB GROH,

Next to Congregational Church, East Main St.

Maddocks Royal Vitreous

Equal to French China and less than half the price.



J. B. SWALM,

11 East Main Street, Middletown, N. Y.

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Pepsin Essence.

Carpets, Furniture, Wall Paper, Grocery, Etc.

We are showing some beautiful new designs in fall

CARPETINGS

and the prices were never so low.

IN FURNITURE

we have some exclusive patterns at very low figures.

WALL PAPER.

Well, just come and ask the price. It costs but little to paper a house at the price we are selling it at.

We are hustlers for trade. Come in and be convinced that the prices are right at

THE C. E. Crawford Furniture Co.

44-46 North Street.

Middletown, N. Y.

Factory—Newburgh.

"Many a man has eaten a cold dinner because of an attractive dry goods ad that has appeared in the morning newspapers."—Printers Ink.

Yes, and many a man has eaten a good warm dinner so hurriedly and with his mind so full of business that he suffers from dyspepsia. Now he should use McMonagle & Rogers' Pepain Essence and get well again. A great many people in Middletown know its good effects. Trial size 25 cents. Sold at McMonagle & Rogers' drug store only.

WE LIKE PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

those with clearly defined ideas as to quality and who know a good thing when they see it. It's the kind of trade for which we cater and the quality of our goods is our strong argument. In medicines there should be but one quality and that the best obtainable. That's our rule. Where do you get your prescriptions? Do they receive skill, accuracy and quality? Be particular. Bring them to us. McMonagle & Rogers, Druggist.

Rogers, Opera Cologne, a great success! 25 cents—try it.

Hosiery -- Underwear -- Gloves.

Don't forget that we make a specialty of these goods, for ladies and children, and doesn't it stand to reason that we can sell you these at a cheaper, and show you more complete lines, when this is almost our sole object?

Ladies' and Children's Furnishings.

C. W. FANCHER & CO.,

7 West Main Street.

DAILY ARGUS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OPEN EVENINGS.

THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE "ARGUS" IS OPEN EVENINGS FROM SEVEN UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

BY UNITED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Fair, except local snows in northern portion; warmer, to-night, southerly winds, becoming variable.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The following was the registry of the thermometer at Frank's drug store, to-day:
7 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 40°; 3 p. m., 49°.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

—Dec. 7.—Shakespearean recital. "Midsummer Night's Dream," by Charles F. Underhill for the Y. M. C. A.
—Dec. 31.—Sixth annual ball of Ontario House Co., No. 5, at Assembly Rooms.
—Jan. 1.—Grand holiday ball. Gen. D. P. De Witt Camp, Sons of Veterans, in Assembly Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—Seven pounds sugar for 30 cents. See Freeman's adv.
—Good clothing cheap at A. J. Cahill's, 34 North street.
—Election of Directors of 1st National Bank Jan. 8th.
—Pianos, organs, sheet music, etc., cheap at The Middletown Music Store.
—St. John's Church fair, at Goshen, will be continued until Dec. 15th.
—All Odd Fellows are requested to attend the funeral of E. R. Kirby.

LIVE LOCAL TOPICS.

—A Kingston dry goods store serves lunch as a special attraction to customers.

—A regular communication of Hoffman Lodge, No. 412, F. and A. M., will be held, this evening.

—The officials of the O. and W. went over the road on a special train, this morning.

—The Susquehanna and Western had a force of 200 men at work, Sunday, in relaying its tracks in the vicinity of Hawthorne.

—Two men and two women were baptized in Catskill Creek, at Preston Hollow, Thanksgiving Day. It was necessary to cut away the ice in order that they might enter the water.

—Six inches of snow fell in Kingston, Sunday. The electric road had to bring out its snow plow to clear its tracks and in the afternoon many sleighs were on the streets.

—Paterson has two cases of small-pox. A New York man named Isaac N. Fowler, and his three-year-old son, having been stricken with the disease while visiting friends in that city.

—Individual communion cups were used, Sunday, in the Washington Methodist Church, Poughkeepsie. The new cups are of glass and the service cost \$50.

—By the breaking of an axle under a car of an O. and W. train at Bergenfield, yesterday, a small wreck was caused which blocked the tracks, delaying trains for six hours.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Mary Lockwood, of Newburgh, who was 100 years old, Saturday, died, Monday.

—Mr. Charles Jennings and family, yesterday, removed from Port Jervis to Prince street in this city.

—George McLaughlin, Esq., of Monticello, counsel for Mrs. E. O. Royce, is in town preparing the papers for an appeal from the judgment of the church court, which found her guilty of slandering Dr. Darwood.

The Watkins Tragedy—The Cause of C. N. Richards' Death.

The physicians who testified at the inquest in the case of C. N. Richards, formerly of Goshen, who murdered his mistress, Katie Quirk, at Watkins, and then killed himself, were of the opinion that the wound in his throat was not sufficient to cause death, and that he died from the effects of laudanum he took before slashing his throat.

Under Sheriff—Robert J. Hook.

The "extraordinary pressure" which is being brought upon Sheriff-elect Beakes to make him appoint Robert J. Hook, as Under Sheriff, comes from such a source.—Boss Odell being the chief presser, that it's dollars to doughnuts that "Bob" gets the job, and how Middletown Republicans are howling.

Advertised Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the Middletown postoffice for the week ending D. 3d:

LADIES.
Buchannon, Miss Nellie Ellen, Miss Anna Brown, Mrs. W. L. Peck, Mrs. F. O. Hyner, Miss Marie Shaw, Miss Cora Mollerling, Miss M. C. Smith, Miss Clara

GENTLEMEN.
Beneditok, Lewis, March, Vincent Crawford, Charles O'Neill, Michael Cotulano, Henry, care Asylum Decker, John H. Pridge, Thos. E. Gleason, John, Rochelle, John J. James, Eliza P. Todd, J. H. Mahan, Mr. Williams, Ed. care Derris Daly, G. L. Elwood, Postmaster.

Hood's Cured the Catarrh.

St. Andrew's, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1894.—C. W. Walker, of this place, makes the following statement: "For eighteen years I have had catarrh in the head. I doctored with several physicians and they told me there was no help for me. My druggist advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and after using three bottles I am as well and strong as I ever was in my life."

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

DR. DARWOOD ON TRIAL

BEFORE THE PRESIDING ELDER AND A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS.

Defense Objects to the Presence of Reporters and Bang Goes the Door in Their Faces—Dr. Darwood's Glee—The Committee Who Will Pass on the Case—Miss DeVed Will Not Be Annoyed While Testifying—The Charges and Specifications—Mrs. Royce Now on the Stand.

The trial of the Rev. W. McKendree Darwood, D. D., began at St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock, to-day. Rev. W. H. Mickie, D. D., presiding elder of the Newburgh Conference District, presiding.

Dr. Mickie and the ministers called to try the case and those assigned as counsel were gathered in the lecture room some time before the hour named for the trial to begin. Dr. Mickie was approached by reporters of the several papers who desired to be present to report the proceedings. Dr. Mickie was evidently in favor of admitting reporters, but thought there would be much of the details of the evidence that ought not to appear in print. The counsel for the prosecution also favored the admission of reporters.

TAKING NO CHANCES ON THE "COAL HOLE."

At 11 o'clock Dr. Darwood announced that the trial would take place in the church parlor on the second floor. The parlor is heated by a stove and the doctor doubtless felt secure from eavesdropping reporters in the "coal hole" in the basement, through which medium it is rumored the proceedings of the Mrs. Royce trial leaked out, a few weeks ago.

When the reporters ascended to the parlor they were informed by the presiding elder that the court had not yet organized, and if it was decided to admit them they would be notified.

A JURY OF HIS PEERS.

The nine ministers who form the jury are as follows:

Rev. Dr. W. B. Thompson, of Grace Church, Newburgh; Rev. E. S. Miles, Middlehope; Rev. Dr. Reed, Trinity Church, Newburgh; Rev. F. S. White, Goshen; Rev. J. H. Hawkehurst, Montgomery; Rev. L. C. H. Adams, Marlboro; Rev. B. A. Brown, Gardnertown; Rev. C. H. Reynolds, Highland; Rev. Edwin Hunt, Weldon.

Mr. F. C. Pelton, of Monticello, is the stenographer.

COUNSEL AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

The counsel for the prosecution is Rev. Arthur Thompson, of Warwick, who is assisted by Rev. N. L. Heroy, of Edenville. Rev. Wm. E. Clarke, of Cornwall, is counsel for Dr. Darwood and his assistant is Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, of the Bedford Street Church in New York city.

Other clergymen present are Rev. E. F. Dewey, of Walton, the complainant, and Rev. G. E. Barber, of Phillipsport, who was subpoenaed as a witness by the prosecution.

Among the witnesses gathered in the lecture room waiting to be called were Mr. G. H. DeVed, Mrs. A. J. Warner, of Elmira, brother and sister of Miss Eula DeVed, and Mrs. Warner's daughter, Vera Soule Warner, a bright little girl of eight years.

OUT GO THE REPORTERS.

At 12 o'clock the court adjourned until 2 p. m. The first member who descended to the lecture room brought the unwelcome news that the reporters were to be excluded; unwelcome news, because the reporters were anxious to make a complete report of the proceedings in a spirit of fairness to all concerned and in the interest of St. Paul's Church, which is already suffering from the effects of divided opinions as to the truthfulness of the charges made by and against its pastor since these unfortunate troubles arose, and it will be fortunate indeed if well defined lines are not drawn between the Darwood and anti-Darwood factions.

PROSECUTION HAS NOTHING TO CONCEAL.

When Dr. Mickie came down stairs he called the reporters aside and explained that he would gladly accommodate the representatives of the press if it was in his power, but the committee had decided to hold a secret session, basing its decision on the theory that the evidence taken before the committee is of the nature of that given before a grand jury, and its decision is not final. If it is against Dr. Darwood he will be suspended until conference convenes, when the evidence taken at this trial will be submitted and any new evidence may be brought in. Dr. Mickie said he never knew of a case of "whitewashing" in conference and he had every confidence that the committee would arrive at a just verdict.

The motion to admit reporters was made by Rev. Arthur Thompson, counsel for the prosecution, but was promptly opposed by the defense.

"OUT AGAIN," SAYS GLEEFUL DR. DARWOOD.

Dr. Darwood was evidently delighted over the exclusion of the reporters. When they left the church he crossed the street with a broad smile on his countenance and said, "Out again." Then calling the reporters of the Press and Times to one side he whispered something in their spacious ears, which he informed the Argus man he could not communicate to him.

DID NOT WANT TO GO IN ALONE.

When the announcement was made that reporters would not be admitted, and that witnesses would only be allowed in the room while testifying, Miss Eula DeVed said she did not want to go in there alone. Her brother, Mr. G. H. DeVed, of Elmira, asked Dr. Mickie to allow him to accompany her into the court room, to which Dr. Mickie replied: "I will see that she is as fully protected as if she had ten brothers with her."

HE WON'T DO IT THIS TIME.

Miss DeVed's sister, Mrs. Warner, said to Dr. Mickie:

"She is afraid to go in there alone. At the other trial, when she was giving her testimony, Dr. Darwood sat there and shrugged his shoulders and laughed, to give out the impression that she was lying."

To this Dr. Mickie replied in an emphatic manner: "He won't do it this time."

NOT TO BE ENTERTAINED BY DR. DARWOOD'S FRIENDS.

It was intended to farm out the members of the committee and counsel in the families of members of the congregation, but Dr. Mickie wouldn't have it that way. He said the committee must go to a hotel and the counsel elsewhere.

During the trial of Mrs. Royce, it will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Clarke, the presiding judge, was the guest of Rev. Dr. Darwood, and Dr. Mickie's sending the committee to a hotel does not look as if he had been impressed by the fairness of the preceding trial and its freedom from extraneous influences.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. DARWOOD.

There are five charges and fifteen specifications. The charges are: falsehood, two specifications; injurious and unchristian words and temper, one specification; unministerial conduct, seven specifications; improper and sinful temper, four specifications; false swearing, one specification.

The specifications under the falsehood charge allege that Dr. Darwood was untruthful in his version of what took place between himself and Miss DeVed, in saying that she threw her arms about his neck when it was just the other way; and that he was also untruthful in saying to W. F. Bailey, of the Press, that Mr. H. P. Powers was no longer reporting for the Herald and was writing for the Illustrated News.

The charge relating to injurious and unchristian words and temper alleges that he said in the presence of Rev. E. A. Heath that he "would swipe through hell to beat those people."

The seven specifications relating to unministerial conduct recite the liberties Miss DeVed says he attempted with her; the "Oh, you beauty" and "physical examination" calls on Mrs. Royce; the handkerchief incident as related by Mrs. Powers; charge him with attempting to entice a young member of his congregation while she was playing a piano and with improper conduct toward other female members of his congregation whose names are not given.

The improper and sinful temper specifications allege that at various times and to various people, in discussing the charges against him he has talked as the world's people talk, and not as becomes one of the children of light.

The false swearing charge relates to the affidavit concerning Miss DeVed.

THIS AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

Dr. Darwood's counsel raised the point that he had not been admonished by the Presiding Elder, and that he couldn't be tried until he had been admonished. Mr. Clarke talked for over an hour.

Mrs. Royce, who had been called into the ante room was sent back, pending decision of Mr. Clarke's point of discipline.

Mr. Frank H. Bertholt, who does not seem to have been regarded as a howling success as sergeant-at-arms of the former trial, has been succeeded by Mr. S. A. Fay.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Lipfield Clothing Stock sold at Auction—S. Lipfield the Purchaser.
Sheriff Alexander to-day sold the stock of clothing of Isaac Lipfield, under judgments obtained by his father, Samuel Lipfield for money loaned.

A portion of the stock was bought by Henry Stern of Stern & Falk of 27 and 29 West Fourth street, New York, creditors of Isaac Lipfield and the balance of Mr. Samuel Lipfield, who afterwards purchased the goods sold to Mr. Stern and he now owns the entire stock.

The store is closed to-day for the purpose of marking down the goods, but will be opened to-morrow, when Mr. Lipfield says he will begin a sacrifice sale and get rid of goods bought at McKinley prices.

How to Cure a Cold

Simply take Otto's Cure. We know of its astonishing cures and that it will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy.

If you have asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs, a few doses of this great guaranteed remedy will surprise you.

If you wish to try call at J. J. Chambers Drug store, and we will be pleased to furnish you a bottle free of cost, and that will prove our assertion. J. J. Chambers.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NO MORE TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The Senate Finance Committee Practically Decides that Tariff Legislation Is Not Advisable.

BY UNITED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The fate of all tariff legislation was practically sealed by a discussion by the Senate Finance Committee, this morning. Mr. Harris said he would like to see the sugar schedule modified, but in view of the statements made to Congress by Mr. Carlisle he could not advocate any step that would reduce the revenue of the Government.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the committee, is understood to have taken strong ground against any tariff legislation this session.

EX-GOV. LEON ABBETT DEAD.

BY UNITED PRESS.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 4.—Ex-Governor Leon Abbett died, this afternoon.

OTISVILLE.

Gone to New York—A Singing Class Proposed—Building a Home—Married—Skating—Thanksgiving Service.
Correspondence Argus and Mercury.

—Mrs. Firth, accompanied by Harry Waller, left on train 6, Monday, for New York, having closed their home for the winter.

—Elijah Pine, who for three years has been in the employ of Dr. Theodore Writer, returned to his home in Cuddebackville, Monday. His place will be filled by Dee Writer.

—An effort is being made to have a singing class here with Chas. Blizard, of Port Jervis, teacher. Those interested are asked to be present at the Wednesday evening service in the Presbyterian Church.

—Mr. Leonard is putting up a house and expects to occupy a part of it at least this winter. When completed they will have a comfortable home. They already have a snug barn upon the place.

—Cards have been received announcing the wedding of Miss Georgia Badger, of Fairwood, N. J. She was a niece of the late Harvey Caldwell and Mrs. Sylvia Wilkin.

—Skating has been fine since Thanksgiving and as there was no school Friday or Saturday the children enjoyed it to the utmost.

—Thanksgiving services were held in the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Frank Chadwick preaching the sermon. A brother of Mrs. Chadwick and two brothers of Rev. Mr. Queen spent the day here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Van Duzer are spending a few days at Somerville, N. J., guests of their daughter, Mrs. Conkling.

From Another Correspondent

—The capture of the chicken thieves, Mulzahn, of Sparrowbush, and Smith, of Port Jervis, who operated in this vicinity and the very light sentence of \$30 or thirty days imposed by Justice McCormick, is the subject uppermost in this neighborhood. The sentence is regarded as an insult to law abiding citizens and suggests the necessity of an organization of farmers similar to the Horse Thief Detective Society to ferret out thieves and insist on adequate punishment.

A Child Enjoys.

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle on hand.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Real Estate Sales.

—Gardner & McWilliams, real estate and insurance agents, have sold for Mrs. A. R. Jeanott, of New York city, her house and lot, No. 97 East Main street, this city, known as the William Babcock property, to Geo. A. Waldorf, of Hurleyville, N. Y.

GEO. B. ADAMS & CO.

MIYOTA THE BEST.

"Miyota" Original Japanese Rugs.

FINEST ANTIQUE, PERSIAN AND TURKISH RUGS.

Sizes 3'x4', 3'x4', 3'x4', 3'x4', 3'x5, 5x5, 6x6, 6x9, 8x10 and many other sizes, all at about half price for such high grade goods. Prices ranging from \$1.69 to \$18. Other rugs in great variety from 49c. up.

We have rugs in all shapes, including square, oblong and octagon.

Sizes and prices to suit all.

Notice our south window, full of sample rugs, such as we are showing in our Carpet Department in basement floor.

We want to say that our display of rugs is the largest and finest line ever shown in this city.

Cloaks and Capes.—Our stock is complete, and, bought cheap, so we claim the best values for least money.

Our leaders in Ladies' Jackets at \$10, \$12 and \$15, all hard to match.

Fur Capes from \$10 up.

If you want a fur cape, do not fail to see our stock. We have them in all the popular furs.

GEO. B. ADAMS & CO.

"Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter."

THIS IS TUNE OF

SWEET CHIMES,

the new perfume we are introducing. Try it, and judge for yourself. Sold by the bottle or ounce

OLNEY'S PHARMACY.

WE ARE FULL!

Right after Thanksgiving, full of gratitude and orders. We shall be able to get out your suit and overcoat, however, before the holidays. Suits and Overcoats from \$12.50 up. Trousers \$3 and up.

MIDDLETOWN CLOTHING MANUFACTORY

39 West Main Street.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kitchener,
Cotway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

Allen C. Smith, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

L. STERN

HAS

A Few Words to the Ladies

Our Millinery Opening has been a success. Our hats are beautiful, our prices the lowest in town, and our force of milliners is such that we can attend to your wants at short notice.

We Have Now on Our Counters Over
1,000 Cloaks for Big and Little Folks

The Handsome Store of L. STERN.

COAL, COAL, COAL

BODINE & CO.

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and All Kinds of Free Burning Coal.

Cumberland Coal for smithing purposes, Charcoal, etc.

Office and Yard, No. 15 Depot Street.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 35.

S. H. BODINE. L. G. WILSON. J. D. WOOD

The

First National Bank.

Interest Accounts.

Money left with the First National Bank of Middletown, on certificates of deposit for three (3) months, will draw interest at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum.

By order Board of Directors.

SKYMOOR DEWITT, Cashier.

The Tailor Makes

the Man.
SO HE DOES.
But He Must Be a Tailor.

WOLF & KLOHS.

TRY

A MODEL COOK.

She can bake, she can broil, she can fry:
Ne'er a cake does she spoil, nor a pie.
She's perfectly neat,
Her temper is sweet,
And this is the reason why.

She Uses the DOCKASH RANGE.

The genuine and only Dockash is made by the Soranton Stone Works, Soranton, Pa. Beware of imitations. Over 1,000 sold by us in the past six years.

BRINK & CLARK,

28 NORTH AND KING STS.

MIDDLETOWN

NEPTUNE DISAGREED.

He Saw No Reason Why He Should Leave, and He Didn't.

Not long after the war, old Neptune Burgess drifted up in Illinois from his plantation home in the south and was so well satisfied with 'God's country,' as he was pleased to call it, that he settled permanently in McLean county, becoming a fixture upon the farm of Ezra Miles, a well to do planter.

Neptune was gray haired and lazy when he bargained for this place, and time did not improve his value as a servant. He was good natured, faithful after his fashion and apparently much attached to Mr. Miles, but nothing could persuade him to imitate the bee in industry.

One year passed and another, and still Neptune remained, while his contentment was a real comfort to his employer. 'Nothing in the world would tempt him except a delay in serving his meals, and as this rarely happened his serenity practically remained unbroken. The negro was coal black when he first entered Mr. Miles' home, and he seemed to take on deeper shades as his hair whitened. But the latter was the only sign he gave of advancing age. He was thin, tall, erect and active when moving toward the house at dinner time. Day after day, though, he became lazier. Yet there were those who knew him that declared he had reached the lowest possible descending point in the first year. Mr. Miles ever, who was one of the most for bearing men in the world, could finally stand it no longer and resolved upon drastic measures. Coming up with the dark in the barn when he should have been out in the field, he said sternly:

"See here, Nep, you are not worth your salt. You are discharged. Get yourself out at once."

The old negro, who had been leaning out of a window looking dreamily upon the landscape now turned about, regarded Mr. Miles half curiously for a moment and then shook his head negatively.

"Kain' do it, Marsa Ezzy. It tecks two ter meck er barg in, 'n I ain't er gwine ter fling er way er job I've hilt high onter 20 year, com'n nex' Jinnerwerry. I lak de place mighty well 'n reckons I'll stay ontwail I die." Here Neptune turned to go away having rejected what he considered an undesirable proposition.

"Come back here," cried Mr. Miles again. "If you talk to me that way, I'll tar-b-ro you."

The negro halted, moved half about and answered reflectively:

"Dat you kin do, Marsa Ezzy, becase it on'y tecks one ter do de lammin, but it sholy do tek two ter meck a bargain. 'n I ain't s'icn er blane fool s' ter frow up dis er place."

And stay old Neptune did to the end of his days, persuaded to the last that the right of the employee to remain was as potent as that of the employer to discharge.—Chicago Tribune

Why He Failed.

While he stood in a doorway on Wood ward avenue glancing over the heading in his newspaper as he waited for the car a man who had been backed against the lamp post for the last half hour softly slid up to him and queried:

"Anything in the paper about the times growing better?"

"A few lines,"

"Money easier?"

"Yes."

"Industrial enterprise starting up?"

"Yes."

"Healthier tone to the real estate market, and good stocks have an upward tendency?"

"Yes, that's about the way of it."

"In fact, continued the interrogator, 'next year will witness a complete revival in all lines and put us at the head again?'"

"I hope so."

"So do I. Wouldn't it be a good business move on your part to forestall all fairs?"

"How do you mean?"

"Why, gimme 10 cents now, instead of a quarter next year."

"No-o-o. I don't like the plan," said the man with the paper after a moment's thought. "I've got something better than that."

"What is it?"

"Ten off," was the blunt reply as he stepped out and swung aboard the car.

"I don't like his business methods," said the fellow who had gazed after the car. "He'll be my 10 cents, and the deal is off. That throws me off. That's what a fellow gets for talking up straight business instead of sticking to the regular programme.—Detroit Free Press

Better Than a String.

Mother—Johnny, on your way home from school stop at the store and get me a stick of candy and a bar of soap.

Father—What do you want of a stick of candy?

Mother—That's so, he'll remember the soap.—New York Weekly

Reason Enough.

"You don't mean to say that you object to Herbert's playing poker occasionally?"

She said in an aggrieved tone.

"I do assuredly," replied her father.

"I don't see why."

"Because he plays better than I do"—New York Press

A Much Needed Rest.

Willie Simpson—"You'd better not come around to see my sister tonight. She's out shopping today."

Kingway—"What has that to do with it?"

Willie—"I guess she has been squeezed enough.—Brooklyn Life

The Wizardest Wizard of All.

I ain't binkin' much on wizards what invents 'em phony graphs.

"N I ain't dead stuck on them old ducks as found the t'ly graphs."

Bobby Fulton don't impress me, nor am I a wonder much.

At Ben Franklin, Dr. Pasture, Tommy Edison 'n such."

Is the wonderfulest feller 'n the one I makes most of."

Is the euss as what discovered cold potatoes squelches love!

How he done 't, when he done it, is a thing I never seed.

How he set about a findin it 'n then perseed the deed.

Till he saw that it was w'astin with a bustin big idee.

Is the all first bloomin myst'ry as is flabber gasin me.

For we can't deny the the'y fits ter nater like a glove.

That them cold potatoes works like all per seed at curin love!

Are it true, sir? Ain't I proved it? Why, when Sairy married me.

I jest loved that purty dancin like the sardine loves the sea.

Why, the biscuits that gal cooked me when I came around fer court.

Uster 'n me heart a pitypat 'n made me pulses snort.

But terday no never speaks of love no, sir— we allers shun it—

'N it's nothin more than cold potatoes three times a day as done it!

—Life.

MELLIN'S
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
TRADE MARK.
FOOD
THE ONLY PERFECT
Substitute for Mother's Milk.
Gentle—For the sick, the aged, and in all diseases of children. Mellin's Food is invaluable and no physician can more honestly speak of its great value than Yours very respectfully, L. C. CHANMER, M. D.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gentle—We have used Mellin's Food for our children for the past four years and find it superior to any other one previously used. Yours truly, E. C. LEEKEY.
SEND for our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants," gratis.
Free to any address.
Bulmer-Goodale Co., Boston, Mass.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

for some one to purchase the!

Hulse Farm!

upon the west bank of the Wallkill River, directly opposite "MIDWAY PARK."

The best site in Orange county for hotel—1634 acres. Owner, a non-resident, has declined \$200 per acre for some 20 acres. Nearly all the farm may be sub-divided and sold in plots at good figures. Only about 12 minutes ride from city by electric car, which passes through farm. Much of this land will be worth \$500 per acre within a year. Midway between Goshen and Poughkeepsie. Price for entire farm \$50 per acre to quick buyer.

A. V. BOAK,

Real Estate Agent. No. 35 North Street.

S. W. Millspaugh & Co.

At the place to buy

School Books,
Ink, Slates,
Pencil Boxes,
Tablets

and School Material of all kinds.

S. W. Millspaugh & Co.

20 North Street

DON'T FORGET TO USE

OUR

Pure Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

50 per cent pure oil. Pint bottle—50 CENTS.

S. T. CLINEMAN & CO.,

Cuy Pharmacy.

DIRECTIONS for using CATARRH

CREAM BALM.

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw air through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Cures COLD IN HEAD, Catarrh of the Nose, Sinusitis, Allergies, Hay Fever, Eczema, Itch, and all skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all these troubles. Price 50 cents at drug stores or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

J. M. PHILLIPS,

successor to L. R. GARRISON.

City Market, Corner North and Orchard Streets.

All kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Fresh, Salt and Smoked Fish, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Oysters, Clams, etc. A full supply of Lard, Broth, Cheese, etc. on hand. J. M. PHILLIPS, 2nd Jan 20.

"Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

If you are reduced in vitality or strength by illness or any other cause, we recommend the use of this Old Port Wine, the very blood of the grape. A grand tonic for nursing mothers, and those reduced by wasting disease. It creates strength, improves the appetite; nature's own remedy, much preferable to drugs; guaranteed absolutely pure and over five years of age. Young wine ordinarily sold is not fit to use. Insist on having this standard brand, it costs no more. \$1 in quart bottles, 50 cents 60 cts. Royal Wine Co. For sale by J. E. MILLS, Druggist.

HORSE BLANKETS

for all the horses in the city, at 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

EMIL E. E. RAASCH'S.

16 NORTH ST. MIDDLETOWN.

A MAGIC CURE FOR

HYPHILENE BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Acne, Old Sores, Eczema in Mouth, Hair-Falling? Write Cook Remedy Co., 307 Madison Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$500,000. Established nine years ago today (and) well. 300-page book free.

JAMES T. KING,

Druggist and Pharmacist,

CORNER MAIN AND SOUTH STS.

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES. CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COMPOUNDING PRESCRIPTIONS.



Solid trains between New York and Chicago, via Chautauque Lake and Niagara Falls. Pullman cars between New York and Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Chautauque Lake, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago.

TIME TABLE.

Adopted Nov. 25th, 1894.

| Time. | 17 | 21 | 11 | 33 | 5 | 27 | 15 | 25 | 7 | 29 | 3 | 601 | 925 | 617 |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
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| | 6 57 | 10 10 | 11 41 | 3 27 | 3 10 | | 5 14 | 6 24 | 7 39 | | 9 10 | 10 10 | 2 54 | 9 13 |
| | 7 05 | 10 11 | 12 18 | 3 13 | | | 6 24 | 7 42 | | | | 10 19 | 2 53 | 9 16 |
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| | 7 17 | 10 19 | 11 25 | 1 01 | 3 05 | 5 40 | 6 50 | 8 05 | 8 30 | 9 40 | 11 13 | 10 43 | 3 19 | 9 12 |
| | 8 07 | 10 18 | | 1 01 | 3 50 | | 7 00 | | | 9 15 | | 10 51 | 3 28 | 9 51 |
| | 8 27 | 10 19 | | 1 21 | 4 00 | 5 53 | | | | | | 11 30 | 3 39 | 10 00 |
| | | | | 1 21 | 4 22 | 6 23 | | | * 9 05 | 10 20 | * 11 55 | * 11 35 | 4 09 | 10 25 |
| | * 9 00 | 11 20 | * 12 45 | 1 21 | 4 30 | 6 23 | 7 34 | | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
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THE COUNTY'S LAWMAKERS

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Town Tax Levies.—Report of superintendent of the Poor—Bill of Superintendent—A Mandamus in the Woodbury Draft Case—Insuring County Buildings—Coroner Becker's Bill—A stenographer paid.

GOSHEN, Dec. 3.—District Attorney Hirschberg reported the collection of \$135 fines, and their payment to the County Treasurer.

The following town tax levies were made:

Wawayanda—Town audits, \$648.41; principal and interest on bridge bonds, \$549; roads and bridges, \$500.

Monroe—Town audits, \$1,040.54; roads and bridges, \$500; compensation of commissioners in altering highways, \$40.50.

Crawford.—Railroad purposes, \$3,000; roads and bridges, \$350; town audits, \$867.24.

The Committee on Superintendents of Poor accounts submitted their report.

The report shows that there was on hand at the date of last report to the credit of Poor Fund \$1,645.19.

Amounts paid by Superintendents to Nov. 23, 1914:

Appropriated by Board of Supervisors \$3,000.00
 Received from Board of Supervisors \$2,154.81
 From sales at Orange Farm \$474.87

Total \$1,964.06

The superintendents paid out \$23,843.82, leaving the balance of \$4,680.24 to the credit of the Poor Fund.

This report was placed on file. The committee also reported that the superintendents had adopted the recommendation of the Chairman in regard to refraining from printing their reports.

Mr. Durland of the Superintendent's Accounts reported a bill of \$85 for tuition for school children at the Children's Home at Middletown. He asked for information concerning it. The money was paid to the Board of Education at Middletown on the ground that the children were non-residents.

On motion of Mr. Loughran the committee was instructed to investigate the bill and see whether it is properly a county charge.

Drafts were ordered paid as follows to the Superintendents of the Poor for their salaries and expenses:

Philip Rasmussen \$358.55
 John P. Hordell \$145.25
 Thos. Merritt \$86.09

The matter of the claim of the heirs of Ezra J. Ostrander, against the town of Woodbury for \$800 draft money, was again discussed and referred back to the Law Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John F. Graham, as attorney for the Ostrander heirs, served on Chairman Boyd, during recess, an order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue requiring the Board to add the claim to Woodbury's audits. The order is returnable before Judge Brown, Saturday.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Patterson, if Woodbury would indemnify the county for the expense of a lawsuit. Mr. Patterson thought that if the claim was just the county was liable.

The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

Nine members spoke in regard to a bill for \$12 from the janitor of one of Newburgh's public schools, for cleaning rooms after teacher's examinations. The bill was rejected by a vote of 25 to 2.

Warwick's bonding act was reported correct and placed on its second reading.

A draft of \$378.78 was ordered for the bill of Middletown's Recorder. Goshen was authorized to raise \$7,339.47 for town audits, bonds, interest and bridges, and Greenville \$583 for similar purposes.

The matter of leasing some land at Orange Farm, which is available for onion purposes, was brought before the Board by Mr. Bradley and the matter laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Thompson offered a resolution authorizing the Insurance Committee to draw on the County Treasurer for premiums, and in case of fire to authorize the Building Committee to make usual proofs of loss and adjust same and pay to County Treasurer the money received. The necessity of this resolution was explained by Mr. Boyd, who said that at present, no one was authorized to receive the amount. The resolution was carried.

The Committee on Coroners' Bills reported as correct, Coroner Decker's bill for \$1,000.00, and a draft was ordered for that amount. This bill enjoys the distinction of being the neatest and cleanest yet presented to the Board. Coroner Decker reported that he had been called to investigate 55 cases, and of this number he had performed regular inquest proceedings in 26 cases, deeming no inquest necessary in the balance of the cases.

The bill of \$33.40 for stenographer's services in the John and Joanna Tierney inquest was explained by Mr. Brazee and ordered paid without a dissenting voice.

The selection of official papers was postponed until Wednesday.

The Ratio Committee announced that it would hear Supervisors who desired to appear before Wednesday afternoon.

Several changes were made in Deerpark's assessment roll.

The rest of the day was spent in committee work.

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Pepsin Essence.

FIREMEN'S MONTHLY MEETINGS

The Business Transacted by the Several Companies, Last Night.

The regular monthly meetings of fire companies were held, last evening, and business transacted as follows:

EXCELSIOR HOSE AND LADDER CO., NO. 1.

The resignation of Mr. Frank Harding as an active member was accepted and his name placed upon the honorary list. The resignations of Messrs. Frank Stratton and W. G. Morehead were accepted. Mr. Fred, D. Smith was elected an active member.

The active members of the company accepted an invitation to a reception at the home of Chaplain Beattie, Thursday evening of this week.

MONHAGEN HOSE CO., NO. 1.

The Monhagens held only a short session, as there was but little business to transact. After the usual routine, the following members were appointed a committee to arrange for a series of socials during the winter: Geo. K. Wilkin, J. W. Conkling, J. S. Sutcliffe, Darwin Lounsbury, W. B. Ketcham.

EAGLE HOSE CO., NO. 2.

President M. D. Stivers, presided. Wm. Vogler was elected an active member. Only routine business was transacted.

M'QUOID ENGINE CO., NO. 3.

Mr. P. J. Reilly was elected Treasurer, vice J. E. Gillen, resigned.

Messrs. P. J. Reilly and John Gibbons resigned as active members and were elected active honorary members.

Thos. McGinnis was elected an active member of the company.

PHENIX ENGINE CO., NO. 4.

Vice-President Geo. E. Gillen presided. Messrs. Warren D. Tallman and John Walling were elected active members.

G. B. Lee was elected First Assistant Foreman, vice J. J. Chambers, resigned.

H. E. Holly returned from the active honorary to the active list.

C. M. Crist was appointed janitor of the building, thus doing away with the House Committee.

ONTARIO HOSE CO., NO. 5.

At the meeting of Ontarios, John Brown and John Schoonmaker were elected active members and the resignation of Wm. Mead was accepted.

The following committees for the annual ball on Dec. 31st, were appointed:

Door—D. Wood, T. J. Cohalan.
 Ticket office—H. Funnell, H. C. Miller.

Floor—M. J. Doran, Geo. Curran, A. Comtat, M. Kerrigan, F. J. Curran, John Cohalan.

Reception—A. E. Luddington, F. W. Pease, F. P. Haight, P. L. Atkins, F. Walsh, Ed. Jackson, Walter Funnell, Phil. Baker, M. Burke, Geo. W. Clark.

WAAKILL ENGINE CO., NO. 6.

Only routine business was transacted. Messrs. T. G. Conkling, August Pfaff and Joshua Hirst were appointed a committee to arrange for a hop to be held in the truck house on such date as the committee may select.

AMITY

A Purse for Pastor Craig—Personal Notes.—Meeting of Singers—Communion Postponed—Japanese Tea.

Correspondence ARGUS and MERCURY.

The people of Pine Island have made up a purse and presented it to our pastor, Rev. R. H. Craig, as a recompense for preaching in the school house at that place, Tuesday evenings, during the summer.

—Mr. Henry Feagles, of New York, spent Thanksgiving at his home in this place.

—Mr. J. W. Layton is seriously ill with consumption of the bowels. Dr. Cummins, of Warwick, is attending him.

—Rev. Ezra T. Sanford and family, of Cornwall, spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mrs. S.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Feagles.

—All those who are interested in music are requested to meet in the church, Wednesday evening, after prayer meeting.

—Owing to the stormy weather communion services were not held last Sunday, but will be next Sunday, Dec. 9th.

—A Japanese tea party will be held at the home of Mr. Edsall Drew, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th. The proceeds will be given Rev. R. H. Craig as a compensation for preaching in the Pine Island school house, Sunday afternoon.

SLATE HILL.

A Birthday Tea.

Correspondence ARGUS and MERCURY.

—A birthday tea will be given by Miss Carrie Schultz, Saturday evening, Dec. 8th, at her home. Proceeds to be applied to fund for building a church in this place. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. E. Mills, druggist, Middletown, N. Y.

BOWLING AT MIDWAY PARK.

Teams from the 24th Company and Goshen Athletic Club to Compete on the Park Alleys.

The first of the series of bowling matches between teams from the Goshen Athletic Club and the 24th Separate Company will be bowled at Midway Park, on Thursday evening of this week. The alleys have been completed and everything is in readiness. The team which will represent the 24th is as follows:

Capt. F. C. Royce, J. F. Colwell, J. J. Smith, D. Shafer and Emerson Rose.

The personnel of the Goshen team has not yet been made public, but a strong team will be selected from the many expert bowlers of the club.

MONTGOMERY.

First Skating of the Season.—Saw a Football Game—Subpoenas in an Excise Case—Run Out of Town—Other Notes.

Correspondence ARGUS and MERCURY.

—The boys were skating on the creamery pond, Thanksgiving Day, for the first time this season.

—A number from here attended the football game at Orange Lake, on Thanksgiving Day. Some looked as if they had been in the game themselves on their return.

—Sunday's snow brought the first sleighing of the season.

—We understand that subpoenas were served, Saturday, to some of our citizens to appear this week before the Grand Jury in the case of the people against W. T. Lodge, who is charged with violation of the excise law.

—Thomas Sherman, one of Montgomery's white trash, married Ann Post (colored) about a year ago. On Friday he became intoxicated and threatened to burn his residence, which is situated in "Darkest Africa," a colored settlement in the village. He was arrested by Officer Pitts, and after spending the day behind the bars, was given a hustling chance to get out of town by Police Justice Eager.

—The ladies of the Dorcas Society will meet at the home of Mrs. F. Bodine, on Wednesday afternoon.

—Harry Vanderhoof is in town again.

—Prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. Rachael Brown, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

—The new blacksmith shop is rapidly being built for D. Cahill. The roof is on and the chimney built, the result of five days' work by C. Brooks and five men.

—Miss Carrie L. Gridley is sick at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. Gillespie, on Union street.

—The Lord's supper was celebrated in the Brick and Presbyterian Churches, Saturday.

—The new lecture room is completed and a grand structure it is. It will be open for the first time for the church fair, held by the Y. P. S. C. E., on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 12th and 13th.

Another Victory for the Odells.

For several months past the people of Newburgh have been voting on a name for a small square in that city through the medium of the Journal. Recently but few ballots had been sent in and on Saturday the vote stood 2,531 for Clinton Square, 2,075 for Highland Square and 331 for Odell Park. Yesterday morning 5,500 were dumped in for Odell Park, and when the polls closed at noon the Odells' had a majority of 776.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Constipation, General Debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves.

This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c. Sold only by John J. Chambers, 21 West Main Street opp. Runyons Grocery.

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Pepsin Essence.

Great Triumph.

Instant relief experienced and a permanent cure by the most speedy and greatest in the world—Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat disease.

Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when John J. Chambers, 21 West Main Street, opp. Runyons' grocery, sole agent, will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guarantee remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Otto's is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Pepsin Essence.

NEW TO DAY.

TROLLEY TO GOSHEN.

Ladies' Fair at St. John's Hall, Goshen.

The fair for the benefit of St. John's Catholic Church will continue to be open this week on Thursday and Saturday Evenings and on the Same Evenings of Next Week, Closing on Saturday, Dec. 15th.

PARKINS' ORCHESTRA

Music from 8 to 11. Admission 25c.

44.6.12

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Pepsin Essence.

Hot Water Bottles for All and at Prices Any One Can Afford.

SEE OUR DISPLAY.

TUTHILL'S PHARMACY, 27 JAMES ST.

GREENVILLE.

A Church Social—Killed His Dog Fido—Removal—Union Services—Improvements.

Correspondence ARGUS and MERCURY.

—Miss Lillian Corwin, who has been ill for a long time, is, we are sorry to say, not improving very fast.

—Mrs. John C. Cole, of Mt. Salem, is very seriously ill at the present writing.

—The ladies of the Y. P. S. C. E., of Mt. Salem Baptist Church, will hold a social on Thursday evening, Dec. 6th, at the home of Edward Carpenter, on the road leading from Mt. Salem to the mountain above M. W. Elston's. Proceeds for the benefit of the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all. If stormy it will be held the next fair evening.

—H. D. Carpenter is on the sick list. He is attended by Dr. Nugent, of Unionville.

—Lewis Carpenter and his dog Fido went hunting, Saturday. Fido soon started a rabbit, which ran into a woodchuck's hole before Mr. Carpenter could get a shot at it. Not to be outdone, he left Fido on guard and went to a neighbor's and got a pick to dig out the rabbit. While he was digging Fido plunged into the hole, and the pick came down on the dog's head, killing him instantly.

—George Elston, of Logtown, is quite sick. He is attended by Dr. Dennis, of Unionville.

—John Headley, who lived in the William Malloy house, has moved into the Samuel Schoonover house below Unionville.

—L. A. Shaw, who represents the MERCURY and ARGUS, was in this town, last week, calling on his many friends.

—Union services were held Thanksgiving morning in the Mt. Salem Baptist Church. The pastor, Rev. A. O. Gilmore, was assisted in the service by Rev. W. S. Coymann, of South Centerville, and Rev. Mr. Ransbey, of Coleville. It was a very interesting meeting.

—Jonas Simpson, of Coleville, is remodeling his ice house.

—Isaac Courser, of Coleville, has erected a very neat and substantial barn on his farm.

—Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Handbook" contains all pertinent information. Ask your newsdealer. 33d1v1Sep17'95

ONE CENT A WORD

for each insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 10 cents.

MEMBERS of Unionville Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F. Luther Lodge and all visiting brothers are earnestly requested to attend the funeral of S. H. Kirby, P. M., to-morrow (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock, at the lodge rooms at 1 o'clock sharp.

J. M. HANFORD, Sec. J. J. WOOD, N. G.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 4th, 1914.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at banking house, on Tuesday, January 6th, 1915, from 2 o'clock to 10 o'clock, at 10 o'clock sharp. S. H. WOOD, N. G.

GRAND Opening Tuesday evening, at ROBERT WENGLER'S Cottage Cafe, corner James and King streets. Roast pig, kartofole salad and other good things. Every body cordially invited. 53d1v1

DO YOU know that the Home-Steading Building and Loan Association will start a new season on Dec. 11th. Now has seven years running, an assets of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Apply for stock to any of the officers.

H. J. LONARD, Secretary.

ALL kinds of Sewing Machines cleaned and repaired by R. E. SKINNER, 40 East Main street. 53d1v1

TO LET—Four rooms, second floor, \$75. Enquire at 21 Liberty street. 53d1v1

ANY Description of Leather Pocket Case or cover, manufactured at Bookbinder of MAIN STREET, 32 North street. 53d1v1

WANTED—\$1,500 on bond and mortgage, free property, six per cent. EDWIN S. MERRILL, Attorney at Law, 10 East Main street. 53d1v1

CRAIG'S 43 shoes and 45 hand sewed custom made in great demand just now. dim30c

BARGAIN—For sale, house and lot on East avenue Lot 56x150. For further particulars enquire at No. 53 East avenue. 53d1v1

YOU can have your shoes, soled and heeled in 25 minutes for 70c, ladies from 45c at CRAIG'S, 24 West Main street. 53d1v1

PINDAR House, corner Wickham and Low avenues. Board at reasonable rates. Commercial 11 50 per day. 53d1v1

STORE for Rent, suitable for drug store, grocery or meat business. Enquire at 23d1v1 Pindar House, Wickham avenue depot.

ORDER Gazette, Daily or Sunday N. Y. Papers OF BEAKES, News Dealer, 12 North St. Rich2

NEW TO DAY.

TROLLEY TO GOSHEN.

Ladies' Fair at St. John's Hall, Goshen.

The fair for the benefit of St. John's Catholic Church will continue to be open this week on Thursday and Saturday Evenings and on the Same Evenings of Next Week, Closing on Saturday, Dec. 15th.

PARKINS' ORCHESTRA

Music from 8 to 11. Admission 25c.

44.6.12

Great Mark Down Sale!

We find ourselves overstocked and do not believe in carrying stock from one season to another, and in order to unload we have made

A GREAT BIG CUT IN PRICES.

300 Men's Overcoats, 500 Men's Suits,
 150 Men's Ulsters, 1,000 Men's Pants,
 Our complete stock of Boys' and Children's Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits.

The above lots are all new reasonable goods, any quantity of styles to select from and at

Prices Way, Way, Way Down!

Our stock of Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Neckwear, Umbrellas, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, etc., all included in this sale. We do not quote prices on account of lack of space.

WE ALWAYS DO AS WE ADVERTISE.

The goods must be seen to be appreciated. Call and see the goods and prices and convince yourself.

No trouble to show goods.

CHAS. WOLFF & SON,

The oldest established and most reliable clothiers in the city, 43 James street, Middletown, N. Y.

NEW TO DAY.

PIANOS.

Special Holiday Offer.

An elegant new 7 1-3 octave UPRIGHT PIANO, with full rich tone and all improvements, and including a handsome stool and scarf

\$200

cash, or \$225 on installments, only \$20 down and

\$7 MONTHLY

until paid. Don't fail to examine these Pianos before buying elsewhere.

Organs at VERY LOW PRICES for cash or on installments. Please call and examine.

THE MIDDLETOWN MUSIC STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music

Music Books and Small Musical Instruments

56 NORTH STREET, MIDDLETOWN.

30 CENTS

7 Pounds Best Granulated Sugar.

Best 25 cent Mixed Tea in the city.

G. N. PREDMORE & SON.

MOXON'S LINIMENT

is used and recommended by the leading horsemen and trainers of the country. I have just received a fresh supply. Ask for a sample.

F. M. PRONK.

Our Specials for This Week are

Heavy OUTING FLANNEL WRAPPERS, sold everywhere at \$1.75, we sell this week \$1.39. Be sure and get one, this week, and save money.</